

ever popularly elected to the U.S. Senate from Tennessee, and he won reelection in 1972 and 1978. Senator Baker served as minority leader of the Senate from 1977 to 1981 and majority leader from 1981 to 1985 when he chose to retire.

In 1987, then President Reagan asked Senator Baker to serve as Chief of Staff to the President, at a time when the administration needed steady and seasoned leadership during the Iran-Contra controversy.

In 1982, Senator Baker received the Jefferson Award for Greatest Public Service Performed by an Elected or Appointed Official. In 1984, Senator Baker received the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Since leaving Public Service, Senator Baker has been elected to numerous boards of directors of U.S. corporations. He is the recipient of honorary degrees from Yale, Dartmouth, Georgetown, Bradley, Pepperdine, and Centre College. He is currently a partner in the law firm of Baker, Donelson, Bearman and Caldwell.

I am sorry to say Senator Baker's wife, Joy, passed away recently after a long and courageous battle with cancer.

Mr. Chairman, I simply would say that Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. is one of the greatest statesmen in the history of the State of Tennessee. He has been recognized a great deal here in Washington, having the former rooms of the Library of Congress named after him. But he has not received that same recognition in Tennessee. Naming this Federal building after him will be a very fitting tribute to a very great American.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill in honor of my good friend and fellow Tennessean, Howard H. Baker, Jr.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2547.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VINCENT E. MCKELVEY FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2556) to redesignate the Federal building located at 345 Middlefield Road in Menlo Park, California, and known as the Earth Sciences and Library Building, as the "Vincent E. McKelvey Federal Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2556

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 345 Middlefield Road, and Menlo Park, California, and known as the Earth Sciences and Library Building, shall be known and designated as the "Vincent E. McKelvey Federal Building".

SEC. 2 REFERENCES.

An reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United

States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Vincent E. McKelvey Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST].

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California [Ms. ESHOO] for introducing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Vincent McKelvey was a dedicated public servant who worked for the U.S. Geological Survey from 1941 until his death in 1987. Mr. McKelvey was a native of Pennsylvania and received degrees from Syracuse University and from the University of Wisconsin. He was internationally recognized for his scientific work and received numerous awards and honors for his contributions to the geological sciences. Dr. McKelvey was the author of about 125 scientific articles dealing with the geology of many minerals and for his work received many honors and awards. During his tenure at the USGS, he was Director from 1971 to 1978. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to honor this dedicated civil servant.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Dr. Vincent E. McKelvey has enjoyed a long, highly productive Federal career as a renowned geologist for the U.S. Geological Survey. He has conducted pioneering work in energy conservation and his outstanding work as a geologist, was recognized in 1978, when a 7,000 foot high mountain peak in Antarctica was named in his honor. I join with Congresswoman ESHOO in supporting H.R. 2556, a bill to designate the Geological Survey building in Menlo Park, CA, as the Vincent E. McKelvey Federal Building.

Mr. Speaker, I concur with the statement of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST], and I urge an "aye" vote.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to echo the words of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] and maybe some day the gentleman and I can visit the 7,000 foot peak in the Antarctic. It would be a trip to remember.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2556.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES L. FOREMAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2689) to designate the United States Courthouse located at 301 West Main Street in Benton, IL, as the James L. Foreman United States Courthouse.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2689

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States Courthouse located at 301 West Main Street in Benton, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the "James L. Foreman United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James L. Foreman United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST].

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. POSHARD] for introducing this legislation. Mr. Speaker, Judge Foreman is a lifelong resident of Massac County, IL and has had a distinguished career in the legal profession. In 1972 Judge Foreman was appointed by President Nixon as a United States District Judge. Twenty years later Judge Foreman took senior status where he maintains an active case load today. During his tenure, he was chief judge for 14 years. He is known for his fairness and his administrative, as well as judicial, skills and was instrumental in creating a court management system to relieve the court of administrative burden in the judicial proceedings. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

My Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. H.R. 2689 would recognize the career contributions of Judge James L. Foreman of Illinois. He became instrumental in instituting formal case management practices long before it was mandatory. He has served the Federal judicial system with distinction and diligence since 1972 after serving as an assistant attorney general for the State of Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. POSHARD], my friend who is on his way over here, from what I understand, in supporting this bill. I